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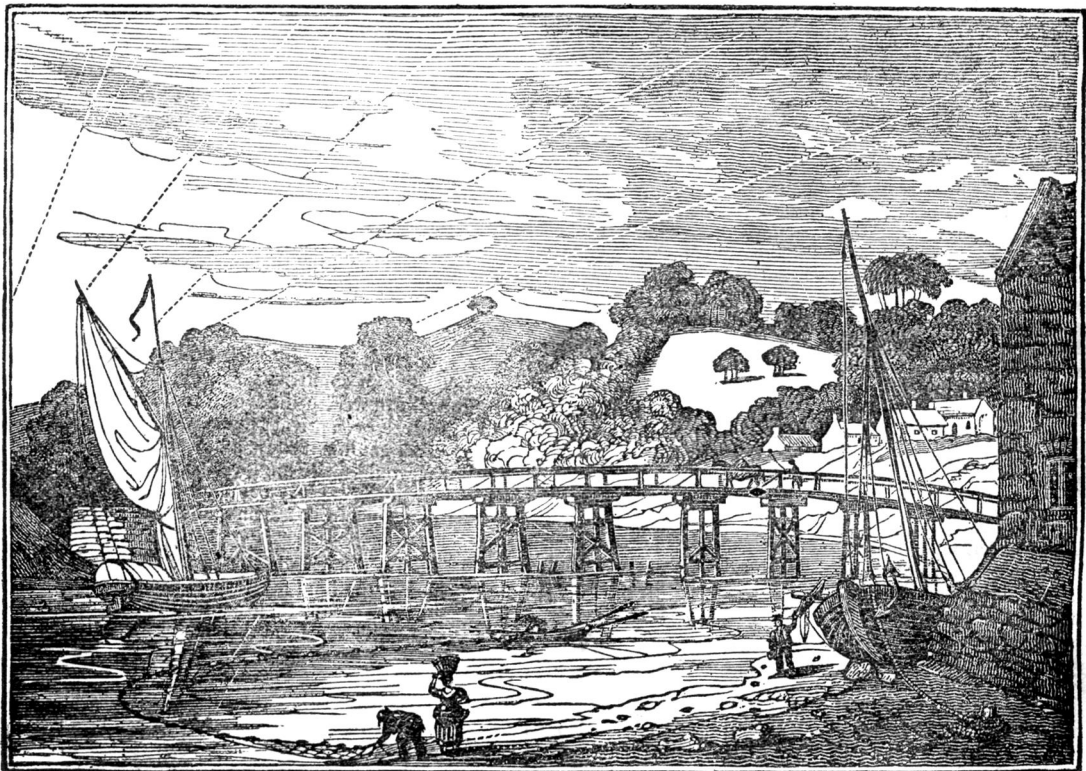
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what he had to do, walked composedly round. He was now made to jump over a rope held at different heights; next through a hoop and a barrel, and again through the same, covered with paper. All this he did freely, compressing himself to go through the narrow space, and alighting gracefully. His next feat was to repeat the leaps through the hoop and barrel with the paper set on fire; this he evidently disliked, but with some coaxing went through each. The animals were now all fed, but the lion had not yet completed his share in the night's entertainment, and was required to show his forbearance by parting with his food. The keeper entered the cage and took it repeatedly from him, no farther resistance than a short clutch and growl was expressed; his countenance had, however, lost its serenity, and how long his good temper would have continued, is doubtful. We did not previously believe that any of the *Felinæ* could have been so far tampered with."

Having thus given a general outline of the history of the lion, we shall sum up the whole with an extract from the Descriptive Catalogue of the animals in the Zoological Society of this city, and to the justness of the observations it contains we most fully subscribe.

"In figure and general deportment, the lioness differs considerably from the lion. Instead of elevating her head, like him, she carries it more upon a level with the line of her back, thus giving to her countenance that sullen and downcast look, in which she resembles the inferior races of the same family. In outward form she is principally distinguished from him, by the absence of the long flowing mane, which, together with the tuft of black hairs at the extremity of the tail, constitute the principal distinction between him and all the other cats. It is in reality to this mane, to the erect position of his face, and to his tranquil temper, that he owes that majestic air, which,

even independent of his superior power, has, in the eyes of many, exalted him at the expense of his fellow beasts, and has not only given him a character for generosity and nobleness, but invested him with a kind of regal dignity. If, however, we examine all his physical and moral qualities, we shall find that he is neither more nor less than a *Cat*, of great size and power, and that he is endowed with all the "guileful and vindictive passions of that faithless family." We cannot, indeed, contrast his different mien and habits of life, when ranging as undisputed lord of the forest, and when viewed in the neighbourhood of man, before whom he skulks and flies, as from a being of acknowledged superiority, without seeing that his admitted courage arises, not, as has been supposed, from any nobility of soul, but from a blind confidence in his power over inferior animals, and that his seeming forbearance and generosity amount to no more than this, that unlike the tiger or the wolf, which are addicted to a wanton destruction of life, he destroys merely to satisfy his hunger, and therefore when the irritation of his feelings has been allayed, allows smaller animals to approach him with impunity. Whilst we admit, then, that the lion, in regard to size and power, is the first in rank and importance of the remarkable group to which he belongs, we cannot but point to his history, as furnishing a striking example of the manner in which the fabulous notions of one age, are dissipated by the more correct views of another; for the lion was once regarded as an animal actuated by some of the nobler dispositions of an intelligent being, but subsequent observations have shown, that these appearances arise entirely from a physical conformation, in the same manner that the supposed shyness of the fox has been found to result from the peculiar form of its eye, which is adapted to nocturnal vision, and unfitted for seeing clearly in the glare of day."



TIMBER BRIDGE AT CAPPOQUIN.

From Youghal to Cappoquin by water is a favourite excursion for summer parties. In its neighbourhood are several ruined castles and abbeys, particularly the castle of Strancally, the strong hold of the Desmond family. Such were the cruelties committed in this castle, that Queen Elizabeth gave orders that it should be blown up. The scenery around is highly picturesque, and the town is

much superior in point of cleanliness to many Irish towns of the same size. The bridge existed prior to the time of Charles the Second, as an act was passed during his reign for its repair. It is now exceedingly crazy; the passage of a single individual caused it to tremble from one end to the other.